

To Let

JOHN BAKET & SONS

DIRECT IMPORTERS
OF
English, American & German
Pianos

that a special inducement should be offered to men who have served their compulsory two years, to qualify with the conscripts. Also, the artillery service is to be increased from 18 to 24 months.

SOLE AGENTS.
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.
100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

1. DATE 12-12-81
 2. TO DIRECTOR, FBI
 3. FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)
 4. SUBJECT MURDER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
 5. RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, 12-12-81.
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JAMES D. HUNTERMAN & SON
DALLAS, TEXAS

POWELL'S CASH . . . SALE

NOW
PROCEEDING.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

AGAIN TO-NIGHT
OUR NEW PROGRAMME.
COME AND SEE
THE TIGERS RIDING TRI-CYCLES
AND EATING SUPPER,
AND
OUR ALL STAR COMPANY
in one of the
FINEST PROGRAMS EVER PRESENTED
TO THE HONGKONG PUBLIC.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THE SENSATION OF THE WORLD
WILLIAM SCHULTZ
LOOKING THE OPEN LOOP.
Must be seen to be believed.
NEXT MATINEES!
SATURDAY, February 6th.
Doors open at 2.30 P.M.
Performances at 3.30 P.M. sharp.
Children Half-price at Matinees only.

N.B.—A Special Service of Cars will run
between the Post Office and the Circus
before and after the performance.

Booking at ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.
COL. R. LOVE, Manager.
HONGKONG, January 11, 1909. 62

BOXING! AT CITY HALL, SATURDAY, 6th February, 1909.

MAIN EVENT:
15 ROUNDS.
MAOFADDEN, vs. SAM WILLIAMS,
H.M.S. Kim Alfred. H.M.S. Flora.
Boxing and Plans now open at ROBIN-
SON PIANO Co. Ltd.
HONGKONG, January 28, 1909. 138

CATHEDRAL CHOIR CONCERT FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, at 9.15 P.M., in the CITY HALL.

Tickets, \$3.00 at the ROBINSON PIANO Co.
The entire proceeds will be given to the
Cathedral Organ Fund for which the sum of
£1000 is needed.
HONGKONG, February 3, 1909. 165

VICTORIA CINEMATOPH. . .

EVERY SATURDAY,
GRAND MATINEE, 4 p.m.

Songs by Miss MONTEZ and
Miss LAURA DIAMOND

TWO PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY
7.15 to 9 P.M. and 9.15 to 11.15 P.M.

Tickets can also be obtained at the
ROBINSON PIANO CO.

Don't Forget the Address:
DES VUEX ROAD
(POTTINGER STREET CORNER)
HONGKONG, December 23, 1907. 1745

ALEXANDRA CINEMATOPH. . .

No. 2, ZETLAND STREET—
CORNER OF HOBART-ALL'S—NEAR CLOCK
TOWER.

The Coolest and most Central Hall.
TONIGHT AND EVERY EVENING.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY MONDAY & THURSDAY.
These films have never been shown in
Hongkong by any other Cinematograph.

Hours: 7 to 11 P.M.
Admission: \$1.30, 20 cts. and 50 cts.
HONGKONG, January 26, 1909. 119

NEW PIANOS

ON HIRE
AT
\$10 PER MONTH.

Tuning and Regular
Attention Inclusive.

S. MOUTRIE & Co.,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG, April 16, 1907.



A. S. WATSON
& Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S



VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure
Malt Whiskies distilled in
Scotland

OF
GENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

PER DOZEN.....\$16.50.

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG
BRAND
STOUT . . .

in Pints and Splits.

AND

Light Ale . . .
in Pints and Splits.

A HIGH-CLASS ENGLISH ALE.

FRESH SHIPMENT
JUST ARRIVED.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

THE CITY OF PARIS, 2, PEDDER STREET.

PHONE No. 536.

Ready made Day and Even-
ing Gowns, Paris Models
in Hats and Toques,
Laces, Trimmings, Under-
clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hosiery and Gloves, etc.,
etc.

MEMOS FOR TOMORROW.

Auction.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Japanese Blouses,
etc., at Mr Geo. P. Lammett's Sales
Rooms.

Amusements.

9 p.m.—Barnum's Grand Circus at
Cassowary Bay.

Miscellaneous.

Goods per *Prince Regent* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, February 6.—

11.30 a.m.—Meeting of The China Pro-
vident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd., at
Co.'s Office.

Goods per *Yazawa* undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

Monday, February 8.—

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Messrs Jay's
Whole Stock-in-Trade at No. 14, Des
Voeux Road.

Transfer Books of Hongkong & Whampoa
Dock Co., Ltd., close from this date to
22nd Feb, inclusive.

Goods per *Delante* undelivered after this
date at Noon will be subject to rent
and landing charges.

Tuesday, February 9.—

11 a.m.—Auction of Confiscated, Obse-
lete and Condemned Stores, etc., at
Central Police Station.

Noon—Meeting of Kowloon Land and
Building Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office.

Wednesday, February 10.—

Goods per *Britannia* not cleared at 4 p.m.
on this date subject to rent.

Thursday, February 11.—

Goods per *Yasaka Maru* not cleared on
this date subject to rent.

Friday, February 12.—

8.15 p.m.—Choir Concert at City Hall.

Saturday, February 13.—

8 p.m.—Devonian Dinner at Hongkong
Hotel.

Friday, February 12.—

9 p.m.—Performance by Hongkong
Amateur Dramatic Club in City Hall.

Monday, February 22.—

Noon—Meeting of Hongkong & Wham-
poa Dock Co., at Co.'s Office.

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be
addressed to THE EDITOR.

Letters relating to business should be address-
ed to THE MANAGERS.

Correspondents must forward their names
and addresses with any communications ad-
dressed to the Editor, not for publication but
as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written
on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that
have already appeared in other papers will be
inserted.

Orders for extra copies of the 'CHINA MAIL'
should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day after
publication. After that hour the supply is
limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per
copy.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on Pages 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7, should be sent to the
Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11
a.m. New Advertisements should be sent in
before 5 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are
not ordered for a fixed period will be continued
until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Mail, Hongkong.
Telephone No. 22.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1909.

THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

The depression which still hangs so
heavily upon business circles has been
even more acutely felt in the shipping
industry and from every quarter comes
the doleful tidings that 1908 was one
of the "barest years ever known" by
ship-owners and ship-builders. Mr.
John White, the well-known authority,
of No. 23, Great St. Helen's, London,
in his annual shipping report reflects
the depressing condition of affairs and
others but slight consolation, though he
suggests that some good may be reaped
from the bitter experience recently
gained. He says that "the depres-
sion through which shipping has been
passing has had the beneficial effect of
causing many steamship lines, both
British and foreign, and even foreign
companies, amongst themselves, to en-
deavour to terminate the terrible loss of
money that has so often occurred in
wasteful competition. During the year

arrangements, which it is to be hoped
will continue, have been made between
the various important lines in the
Atlantic trade to terminate the rate-
cutting in passenger rates. Similar
peaceful arrangements have been made
in connection with the general cargo
freights between Brazil and the Con-
tinent and United States; in the general
trade between the United States and
West Indies; the United States and
Mediterranean trade; also between large
German companies trading in many
different directions."

The great falling of in business for all
classes of ships is clearly evidenced by
the laying-up of steamers in foreign
ports, such as in the Far East, River
Plate and Mediterranean, many with
their crews on full pay. The tonnage
laid up at home and abroad is
said to have reached the enormous figure
of 1,000,000 tons, and this total in-
cludes only steamers. About 50 Greek
steamers were laid up at one time
in the Piræus, which is proof of the
wretched condition of the Mediterranean
trade, while in Japan even the bigger
companies such as the Nippon Yusen
Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha
have been obliged to tie up some of
their large steamers and temporarily
to abandon various of the coasting
services owing to the great drop in
freights following upon the paucity of
cargo offering. Under the circumstances
it is not surprising that shipbuilders
have had little to do. We read that "the
production of the past year in British
yards been about 900,000 tons of
merchant steamers—only a little more
than one-half the production of the
previous year, and much less than one-
half the total in 1906. Of the past
year's production, one-fourth was built
by three yards—viz., Messrs. Harland
& Wolff, Belfast, 106,528 tons; Messrs.
Workman, Clark & Co., Belfast, 50,303
tons; Messrs. Swan, Hunter & Wigham
Richardson, 61,580 tons. The pro-
duction of the past year is the smallest
for 20 years, with the exception of
1893; but it must be remembered this
tonnage deals only with steamers
(as more effective than sailing ships),
although a good proportion repre-
sents special vessels, such as fast
passenger boats, and an increasing
number of oil-carriers—a trade now
employing many steamers. The tonnage
for foreign owners represents a small
amount only of the past year's pro-
duction, and few orders for these owners
have been given during the year.
Foreign owners have suffered equally,
if not more acutely than our owners, in
their various services; indeed, some
orders for new steamers for Continental
account are reported to have been
cancelled. Japanese ship-building and
owning, which developed so rapidly,
has suffered severely, notwithstanding
the large subsidies given by the
Japanese Government."

There is little doubt that the cause of
a good deal of the trouble was the over-
production in the ship-building yards
during the years of plenty. The Russo-
Japanese war had also a disturbing
effect, especially upon the tramp class,
while it is now being clearly perceived
that the policy of heavily subsidizing
national flags in the long run has a most
pernicious effect. But on the whole
an idea is gaining ground that we have
passed through the worst of the
depression and that the inevitable
reaction is setting in, though its effects
will naturally be slow in maturing.
Mr. White, in fact, acknowledges that
the reduced production of shipping
tonnage during the past two years is
quickly assisting to adjust the position
created by the over-supply of several
previous years, during which there was
added to the register twice as much ton-
nage as the requirements of trade called
for. He is therefore of opinion that if
orders continue to be restricted to the
legitimate demands, and not speculative
building—which has done so much
harm in the past—the recuperative
power of shipping is bound, as on many
previous occasions, to assert itself with
any improvement in the trade of the
world, which must involve increased
ocean carriage.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The third edition of the street index by
Mr Arthur Chapman is to hand. As usual
it contains a mass of valuable information.

Mr Maurice E. Bandmann sends us
photographs of the interior of the New
Empire Theatre, Calcutta, of which he is
part proprietor.

A Haiphong newspaper states that
the Governor-General of Indo-China in-
tends shortly to go to Yunnan to formally
open the railway to Mengtze.

The financier and journalist Henry
Hess of Capel Court, London, has been
sentenced to imprisonment for a year for
misappropriation and for making false
statements.

The native sailor who was charged
with wounding a dock boy on the s.s. *Kum
Sang*, a week or two ago, was committed
for trial, by Mr J. H. Kamp, at the Magis-
trate, to-day.

From Messrs Shawan, Tones and Co.,
comes the handsome wall calendar adver-
tising the Brookbank line of steamers,
which run a tri-weekly service from
Liverpool to Calcutta.

Router wires from Peking that, as a
result of the remonstrance by the Diplo-
matic body against the Chinese Board of
Communications assuming complete con-
trol of the telegraph office at Peking, the
telegraph offices at Peking and Tientsin are
now in charge of a Foreign Superintendent.

The verdict of the jury on the Russian
anarchist who held up a motor car at Tot-
tenham and then shot himself to escape
capture by the police, was *felo de se*. The
jury directed the Coroner to represent to
the authorities the peril to England
under the existing administration of the
Aliens Act.

With reference to the Calabrian earth-
quake H. E. Tuan Fang, Viceroy at Nan-
king, has consulted his brother Viceroy
and Governors in the coast and riverine
provinces with a view to raising contribu-
tions for the relief of the sufferers, and,
as a result, £4,000 and \$30,000 in all
have been subscribed. This sum has been
forwarded to the Italian Consul at Shang-
hai for remittance and a telegram has been
sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
reporting the matter.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr J. H. Scott, head of the firm of
Messrs Butterfield and Swire, left Shang-
hai on the 30th ult. for Hankow en route
to Peking.

Miss Hesba Stretton, the authoress of
"Jessica's First Prayer" and innumerable
works of this class, is announced. She
first began to write for Charles Dickens in
1859.

Major-General J. C. Dalton, Inspector
of Royal Garrison Artillery, will shortly
arrive in Hongkong to inspect the Royal
Garrison Artillery and the works of defence.
Major General Dalton is a brother-in-law
of Mrs F. H. May.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Price, of Fuhkien,
and Bishop Boufflower, who has succeeded
Bishop Awdry in the missionary diocese of
South Tokyo, arrived in Hongkong this
morning by the P. and O. steamer
Britannia.

A Good Service pension of £300 a year,
having been declined by Admiral Sir
Nathaniel Bowden Smith, has been award-
ed to Admiral Sir William R. K. Kennedy.
Both these officers took part in the China
operations of 1860-69.

The Chinese Government are reported to
have engaged for six years three Ameri-
can financial experts, Messrs. Hatch,
Gulfoyle, and Grant, who are to devise
means for an issue of Chinese Imperial
money, both in bank notes and coinage.

A PERPETUAL MOTION.

Mr Holbrow made application before
the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott,
at the Supreme Court, this morning, for
an extension of time in a bankruptcy case.
The Chief Justice:—It is a perpetual
extension.

Mr Scott Harston:—Yes, my friend
gave me bona fide reasons for an extension
of time.

The Chief Justice:—It is a perpetual
motion.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued by Mr
Figg of the Hongkong Observatory:—
On the 4th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer
has fallen rapidly over F. Japan, owing to
the depression which is moving towards
N.E. to the South of Hokkaido.

An anticyclone lies over the Yangtze
Valley and pressure has increased consi-
derably over the China coast and the Loochoos.
Strong monsoon will prevail in the
Formosa Channel and the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for this 24 hours end-
ing at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.
Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-morrow:—

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood: N.E.
winds, fresh; fair, cloudy.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds,
strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hong-
kong and Loochoos: Same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hong-
kong and Yunnan: Same as No. 1.

WORTH Mass, Jan. 11, 1909.—Mail-
box closed at 10.30 a.m. and 8.00 p.m. No
good mail matter what is sent. Goods
Vine of God Live Offenders sent and
and half-weights that take in. Stop
and shipping.

THE RUSSIAN SENSA- TION.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE POLICE.

(Exclusive Service supplied by Router,
via Bombay.)

LONDON, February 3.

The arrest of Chief of Police Lopuk-
hin is culminating in a series of revela-
tions disclosing police complicity with
the revolutionaries throughout Russia.

The leaders of the Socialists and
Democrats in the Duma yesterday
charged the Government with knowing
that the missing police spy, Azef,
organized the assassinations of Grand
Duke Sergius and M. Plehve, and that
Lopukhin was being made a scapegoat.

SHUM GROWING IN FAVOUR.

(Wah Ts. Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, February 3.

The Censor Chao Ping Lun having
presented four sealed memorials to the
Throne was at once granted an audience
by the Prince Regent. It is said that
he highly recommends the talents and
straightforward conduct of the late
Viceroy of Canton, Chen Chun-hsun
(Shun).

YUAN SHI-KAI DESIRES TO TRAVEL.

(Wah Ts. Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, February 3.

Yuan Shi-kai desires to go abroad
next month, but the President of a
certain Board in Peking has wired to
stop his intended tour.

TO PREVENT NEPOTISM.

(Wah Ts. Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, February 3.

Chang Chih-tung proposes that
certain rules be drawn up in connection
with official appointments in order to
prevent high officers from giving
official positions to their own adherents.

PRUNING THE CIVIL SERVICE.

(Wah Ts. Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, February 3.

The dismissal of superfluous officials
by Viceroy Yang Shih-shiang, of Chihli,
has effected yearly economies totalling
\$400,000.

OPIMUM.

UNITED STATES PASSES NEW LAW.

(Router's Service to the China Mail:
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LONDON, February 3.

The United States Senate has passed
a Bill prohibiting the importation of
opium except for medical purposes.

PNEUMONIA.

OLD people and those who have weak
lungs cannot be too careful in guard-
ing against this disease. Pneumonia always
results from a cold or an attack of influenza,
and can be prevented by the timely use of
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have
as yet to hear of an attack of pneumonia
where Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was
taken. For sale by all chemists and store-
keepers.

REIMS CHAMPAGNE.

'GEORGE CUILLEBERT'
(OUR SPECIAL BRAND)

This Wine has been especially put up for us in Reims and will be
found very favourably compared with many high priced wines.

Per Case, 24 Pint Bottles - \$24.

H. Price & Co., Ltd.

WINE SPIRIT & CIGAR MERCHANTS

No. 12, Queen's Road.

HONGKONG, November 15, 1908.

IMPORTANT BANKRUPTCY JUDGMENT.

Question of Strangers to Bankruptcy.

At the Supreme Court, this morning, the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, delivered an important judgment in the Allan case, affecting the question of strangers to bankruptcy proceedings and dealing with the constitution of the Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice said:—A motion has been made in this case which is practically to set aside an assignment made by the bankrupt Allan of his business to Marston, for certain reasons which are set out in the notice of motion. I say practically to set aside, because I am not quite sure that the motion may not require some amendment but a preliminary objection was taken by Mr Hastings on behalf of the purchaser of the business, that this Court sitting in bankruptcy has no jurisdiction to entertain such a motion, and this question was argued on the basis that the motion was as I have described it. The objection stated shortly is this: That this is a question which concerns a stranger to the bankruptcy; that the court of bankruptcy at Home has jurisdiction to decide such a question only in virtue of section 102 of the Bankruptcy Act of 1863; that section has not been introduced into the Colonial Ordinances No 7 of 1891, which is otherwise based on the English act, and that therefore this Court being the bankruptcy side of the Supreme Court, has no jurisdiction. The problem thus raised is one which I have had the greatest difficulty in solving. Section 102 of the Home act gives certain power to the bankruptcy court, which is to decide all questions of priorities, and all other questions of law and fact which may arise in any case of bankruptcy, of which it may deem it necessary or expedient to decide for the purpose of doing complete justice or making a complete distribution of property. This section has been omitted from the Hongkong ordinance for reasons which are not apparent, and I do not think I have the right to enquire otherwise from the explanatory report made by the Attorney General of the time, what the reasons were which induced him to omit it. But I must seek for the reasons as best I may. He cannot have thought it superfluous, because no law officer in a Colony would take upon himself the great responsibility of so deciding with regard to an important section of such a piece of legislation. But he may have thought it unnecessary in this Colony having special regard to the constitution of the Supreme Court of the Colony, and this is the contention advanced by Mr Hastings in support of the motion. Now it has been assumed throughout the argument that the object of section 102, which was section 72 of the act of 1863, is the only section which confers jurisdiction on the court of bankruptcy against strangers. This is certainly not said in so many words, but it does seem as if there is a consensus of opinion that this is its object, that it is to give the bankruptcy court jurisdiction to decide questions affecting strangers to the bankruptcy, which would otherwise be decided by the other court. Now whatever may be said as to the personal jurisdiction of the judges in England the different jurisdictions of the Supreme Court are well defined, but here everything is vested in the Chief Justice; the Puisne Judge has a co-ordinate jurisdiction, but for all practical purposes the Chief Justice is the justice at common law in equity and in bankruptcy, and the Attorney General of the time may have said "what is the use of saying that the Chief Justice may do one day in bankruptcy what he may do the next day in the same court, with the same staff in original jurisdiction." I do not say that the reasoning is satisfactory and had I been drafting the ordinance I should not have omitted this section because it is desirable to preserve in the Colonial courts as far as possible the forms of the courts at Home. But in order to adopt this reasoning I should have to satisfy myself that there is no provision which preserves here the lines of demarcation of the several jurisdictions of the English courts. Mr Hastings' most ingenious argument in brief is this—By section 4 of the repealed ordinance No 3 of 1868, which dealt with the constitution of the Supreme Court, it is provided that it shall not be necessary to bring any proceeding on the equity side of the court for the purpose of bringing to another court any equitable claim, defence or question incident or collateral or arising out of any proceeding on any other side of the said court, but every such claim may be heard on petition or motion instituted in such last mentioned proceeding. By section 4 of ordinance 5 of 1864, the old bankruptcy ordinance, it was provided that the Supreme Court "shall have jurisdiction in bankruptcy, and the Chief Justice when sitting in bankruptcy shall have all the powers, rights and privileges which are now exercised or enjoyed by him, except where this ordinance otherwise specially provides." The subsequent repealed ordinance 20 of 1891, bankruptcy and 6 of 1901, civil procedure, preserve rights and privileges, etc., jurisdiction or principle, etc., created by the ordinances severally repealed. The argument is this that the court of bankruptcy by 5 of 1864 has the same powers, rights and privileges as the Supreme Court in its original jurisdiction and in this jurisdiction by 3 of 1868 the distinction for the purpose of jurisdiction between equity and common law is abolished, therefore the court in bankruptcy has equity jurisdiction and therefore section 102 is unnecessary because it would confer a jurisdiction "to decide priorities etc," which is already his. It seems to me quite probable that this was in the mind of the Attorney General when drafting the bankruptcy ordinance in 1861, but I hesitate

to adopt it, because 5 of 1864 refers to the "Chief Justice sitting in bankruptcy," and it seems to me that the "powers, rights and privileges," which are conferred upon him when he is sitting in bankruptcy are those personal privileges enjoyed by a judge at common law, as, for example, the power to commit for contempt, and from my experience in drafting, I know that it is necessary in order to remove doubts, to confer these old common law privileges on a judge when he is sitting in a newly created jurisdiction. I express this opinion in order to show that I have not overlooked Mr Hastings' argument. I am not positive whether it is the answer to it but in view of the opinion I have formed on the question looked at from another point of view it is not necessary for me to decide the point definitely. I must now look at section 102 a little more closely, and see whether, what I am asked to do in this case, does not fall within the inherent jurisdiction of the Court to carry out the bankruptcy ordinance, with the administration of which it is charged. Ellis v. Silber was much relied on by Mr Hastings, but all it decides is that the jurisdiction conferred on the Bankruptcy Court by section 102, is not an exclusive jurisdiction; and that if proceedings are being taken in the Court of Common Law or Equity, it cannot be said by virtue of this section that they ought to have been brought in bankruptcy. On the other hand it is undoubtedly the fact that in all the cases either this section or its predecessor, section 72 of the Act of 1863, is referred to. But the contention in this case is that the effect of section 102 is to create all the jurisdiction which is necessary to the Bankruptcy Court to deal with a question whenever a stranger is affected. Now, the first thing which strikes one on looking at the section, is the reference to "priorities." It says that every Court having jurisdiction in Bankruptcy under the Act, is to have full power to decide all questions of priorities. Pausing there for a moment, certain priorities over other debts in respect of a certain class of debts—rates, wages, etc.—are created by section 31 of the ordinance, which is to all intents and purposes the same provision as sections 1 and 2 of the Act of 1888, which is added to section 40 of the Act of 1863. Now, as these priorities, which rank among themselves pari passu, are determined by the act itself, it seems clear that they are not the priorities referred to in section 102. We must therefore go back to section 9 (2), which is section 10 (2) of our ordinance. That clause provides that the provisions of the section which deal with the effect of a receiving order, are not to affect the power of a secured creditor to realise or otherwise deal with his security. It is obvious that questions of priority may arise among the secured creditors and as they lie outside the bankruptcy, unless they are brought in by the creditors themselves, the court of bankruptcy could have no power of dealing with such questions. Power is given to the court at Home by section 102, to settle these priorities, and hence I think must have arisen the idea that the section confers a power on the court to determine questions affecting strangers for secured creditors, unless they come in, are accurately described as strangers to the bankruptcy; and therefore, by section 102 the court has power to decide the priorities of these creditors among themselves. I am not sure that this does not furnish an answer to the question which has been raised as to the jurisdiction of this court subject to what I have already said. I should have thought it clear that the Chief Justice sitting in bankruptcy could not decide questions of priorities among secured creditors in the absence of a provision resembling section 102. I think therefore that the omission of such a provision must have been deliberate. I shall have to consider the effect of section 30 of the ordinance which refers to secured creditors, presently. I think that this relieves me of the necessity of considering whether the remaining words of this part of section 102 "and all other questions whatsoever, whether of law or fact"—are to be governed by the *ejusdem generis* rule, for if one part of the section was deliberately omitted all of it must be treated as omitted. But one thing is quite clear, that the jurisdiction conferred by section 102 is additional to the normal jurisdiction of the Bankruptcy Court—the section itself begins—"subject to the provisions of this act," and it is here that I think I have lighted upon the weak spot in Mr Hastings' able argument. Granted that section 102 confers a special power to deal with questions affecting strangers, and without going to the extreme of saying that this means questions arising between strangers, the cause although in the absence of the authorities I should be strongly inclined to think it did, in the presence of these authorities I can hardly do so, it does not follow that all questions affecting strangers are dealt with solely under section 102. For there is this question, which must frequently arise, and looking at the cases quoted in the books under section 9 I should say has frequently arisen—in the creditor, who says he is secured, really secured. If the bankruptcy court cannot decide this question, but must, as it is contended, always remit the decision of it to another court, endless litigation would result, with endless costs; and the true functions of the court of bankruptcy would disappear. It seems to me impossible to contend that if a creditor says he is secured the court cannot decide whether he is secured. I think that the court has power under section 43 to decide the question, for under that section (section 50 of the Act at Home) the trustee must take possession of the bankrupt's property, and he may apply to the court not merely to enforce his acquisition, but also to enforce his retention of it. Now, if the trustee goes into possession of a business, as he might have done in the present case, a creditor who held a security such as Mr Marston does here, would naturally come forward and set up his security; the court has power to enforce the trustee's retention of the business, and I think on the ordinary meaning of language this must mean to decide the question of his right to retain possession. What difference can it make if the person who holds the security is not a creditor. It is perfectly true that a secured creditor may under section 30 of the Colonial Ordinance, which is based on the bankruptcy act at

Home, and not on a section of the act, lose his security and move for the balance of his claim; but until he does this he rests on his security, and stands outside the bankruptcy, and is just as much a stranger to it as a person in the position of Mr Marston who had bought the business. Now let us see what the business has been carried on by the bankrupt. Then Mr Marston, finding the trustee in possession, wants to have the rights, which he alleges he has, protected. That he may bring an action at Common Law I have no doubt; but may he also come to me, sitting in bankruptcy, and say "Your order sending the trustee into possession is wrong; the business belongs not to the bankrupt, but to me, because I have a deed of assignment. Surely I may, and without it being necessary to find special authority in the act. If, then, I have jurisdiction to entertain such an application, I must also have jurisdiction to enforce the acquisition and retention of this property on the application of the trustee, for the question to be decided is precisely the same in both cases: is this business the bankrupt's property, or has he made a valid assignment of it to the person who alleges that he is the true owner? And if the rights of the trustee is challenged in any other way, as in this case, by the person alleging himself to be the owner, setting up his right, by procuring its existence in Court or in any other way which would bring the trustee acting without bringing the question before the Court, it is inevitable that I must have jurisdiction to decide the question of right involved, because it is precisely the same as in the simple cases I have supposed. I therefore am of opinion that I have jurisdiction to entertain this motion. One thing further should be said: that even supposing the argument on which my opinion is based is wrong, I am very strongly of opinion that Mr Marston is not a stranger to the bankruptcy. The facts are simply these: the assignment was made on 2nd November, the position in bankruptcy was filed on the 3rd, and the only assets are the proceeds of the sale, the purchase price \$400 a month for a certain period. It would require a very great deal to convince me that the purchase was not made by Marston with a view to bankruptcy proceedings, and still more to induce me to hold that this did not amount to a submission to the Bankruptcy Court sufficient to give jurisdiction to deal with the assignment. The preliminary objection being decided in favour of the petitioning creditor, he must have the cost of the day's expenses, and the costs of the motion come to taxation.

Mr Marston formally moved for leave to amend if necessary.

TURF TOPICS.

As was anticipated, the Derby candidates that were not galloped yesterday were put over short distances this morning. Though both courses were used, most of the work was done on the outside one, which was dry and fast. Some good times were done.

The following were the times taken:—
OLD FORMS.
Sider Dhu, one mile and a half, last mile and a quarter, (c), 44, 1.23, 1.59, 2.33, 3.07.
Kirkwood, one mile, (c), 35, 1.14, 1.49, 2.13.
Stirrup Cup, three quarters, (c), 35, 1.10, 1.40.
Sulley, three quarters, (c), 35, 1.08, 1.39.
Duchess, three quarters, (c), 36, 1.11, 1.44.
Fello, three quarters, (c), 35, 1.07, 1.38.

DERBY CRUISE.
Triad, three quarters, last half, (c), 35, 1.03.
Garth and Catstock, three quarters, (c), 35, 1.04, 1.39.
Doris, three quarters, (c), 31, 1.04, 1.40.
Missouri, three quarters, (c), —, 1.06, 1.37.
Volga, three quarters, (c), 33, 1.11, 1.43.
Desire, three quarters, (c), 36, 1.10, 1.42.

SUBSCRIPTION CRUISE.
Little Dot Rose, three quarters, (c), 36, 1.07, 1.44.
Snap, one mile, last three quarters, (c), 38, 1.15, 1.49.
Sir Joseph and Mummy, three quarters, (c), 33, 1.07, 1.41.
Bystander, three quarters, (c), 36, 1.10, 1.44.
Hourhand, one mile, (c), 35, 1.15, 1.51, 2.28.
Graystone and Constant, one mile, (c), 40, 1.17, 1.50, 2.25.
Lysman, three quarters, (c), 35, 1.06, 1.41.
Gambler and White Knight, one mile, (c), 38, 1.13, 1.47, 2.21.
Regret, one mile, (c), 36, 1.12, 1.49, 2.25.
Bury, three quarters, (c), 37, 1.14, 1.50.
Gunduck, three quarters, (c), 37, 1.11, 1.43.
Swan, three quarters, (c), 36, 1.11, 1.43.
Asteroid and Wazir Chief, one mile, (c), 32, 1.09, 1.41, 2.10.

CHECKS.

HOW A SOUTH AMERICAN MERCHANT WARDED OFF AN ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA.

THERE is always cause for alarm when a severe cold is accompanied by pain in the chest. Mr H. L. La Grange, who is manager of a store at Johannesburg, O.C., believes Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "I had a boy in my employ who had been suffering from cold and a pain in the chest, and got so bad he had to go to bed. I had the doctor attend him and used several other remedies, but he got no better. I finally tried Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and in a short time he was up and about, and his work. We sell lots of it in the store. For sale by all chemists and druggists."

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Fancy Cakes, Pastry, English Cakes, &c.

Australian Butter and Hungarian Flour used only.

Reduced Price for Large Orders.

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No. 27, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, September 2, 1908.

SPORTING.

GOLF.

The monthly competition for the Captain's Cup took place at Happy Valley between January 30th and February 1st. The following cards were returned.

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

* H. O. R. Boucher	...	32-9-73
Major Close	...	33-5-78
E. F. Mackay	...	35-7-78
G. H. Edwards	...	36-13-78
G. N. Orme	...	33-14-79
H. E. Tomlinson	...	39-9-80
H. B. Bedwell	...	38-8-80
Capt. Murray	...	38-12-81
P. H. Holyoak	...	101-18-83

29 entries.

POOL.

* H. C. R. Boucher	...	32-9-73
H. Ayler	...	31-13-73
T. B. Forrest	...	30-7-76
M. A. Murray	...	32-5-77
Major Close	...	33-5-78
H. B. Bedwell	...	38-8-80
H. E. Tomlinson	...	39-9-80
Capt. Murray	...	38-12-81

17 entries.

* Winner of Captain's Cup.
† Tie for the pool.

FOOTBALL.

SHIELD COMPETITION.
The Bulls will oppose the R. G. A. eleven at 4 p.m. to-morrow, in the second round of the Hongkong shield competition. Capt. Lockyer, R.M.L.I., will be the referee.

ELFVEN-A-SIDE COMPETITION.
The replay of the Lusitano eleven-a-side football competition took place at Causeway Bay on Wednesday evening, between the "B" and "C" teams. A very interesting game resulted in the "C" team winning by one goal to nil.

Rugby Football.

HONGKONG V. NANTY.
The under-mentioned will represent the Hongkong Football Club in a Rugby match on Friday; kick off at 5 p.m. Back, E. L. Shaw; three quarters, A. Gregory, W. S. Howe, B. E. H. Oliver, A. E. Wood; halves, L. I. Blackburn, J. P. Landon; forwards, H. G. C. Bailey, F. C. Hall, H. W. Lester, P. Linton, W. B. Stanton, F. W. Thickness, S. P. Warbrook, F. D. E. Wolfe.

Scottish Sport.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

We are half-way through the season, and never was the League in a more lull state, the somewhat pronounced tail notwithstanding. At least four clubs have a chance of championship honours—Coltish, Rangers, Dundee, and St. Mirren; and Clyde is hanging on their skirts full of constructive and destructive possibilities. The only district out of it is Edinburgh and the East.

The outstanding incidents since my last letter have been the misfortunes of the Celtic. With an undefeated record since September and their recent performances, it came as a shock to their supporters when they knuckled under to Clyde—a team which has given us not a few surprise turns during the last months. The Celtic, who went off the field with a single goal against them, took it too easy during the first half, and when the goal went against them, they spoiled themselves by over-anxiety to equalise matters. Next they met the Rangers at Ibrox, where they came off well with three to one. But last Saturday they had a defeat from Kilmarnock which has made the sensation of the hour. They still have a little bit in hand, but they are several matches in arrears of the other leaders, and if they are not careful they will come a heavy fall.

Holiday football was responsible for many changes in the table, and for none less than the jump of Clyde to the fifth place. The Wee Clydes are on the war path just now. They completed a sequence of victories on Saturday by wiping out Falkirk; in eight days they have beaten Celtic, Cliftonville, and Aberdeen. The first three wins were obtained away from home.

MARATHON RACING.

A Marathon race was run from Falkirk to Powderhall, Edinburgh, on New Year's Day, and fifty-two competitors took part. The roads unfortunately were muddy, and the going heavy, after the effects of a snow storm. H. St. Ives, a Frenchman, residing in London, was an easy winner of £50 and the challenge cup. He looks about 5 ft. 6 in., and no more than 9 stone; but, apparently, he is game to the core. P. White, Dublin, was second; T. Hyams, Ireland, third; F. Curtis, Ireland, fourth; G. Dunne, Dalston, fifth; and P. J. McCaffery, Tighnabreigh, sixth. The Scottish representatives did poorly.

There was also a New Year's Marathon race at the Inch, Perth, over a course of ten miles. Fourteen competitors started. A. M. Thos, Clydesdale Harriers, was first; John Torrie, Gals and Peebles Harriers, second; and J. S. Matthews, Dundee Thistle, third.

Election Agent: "That was a good long speech, our candidate made on the Agricultural question, wasn't it?" Farmer Ploughman: "Oh, ay, it wasn't bad; but a couple o' night's good rain 'ud a done a sight more good."

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

EVERY mother should know that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly safe for children to take, as it contains no harmful ingredients. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

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The Other Side, by Curtis York.
The Blindness of Virtue, by Cosmo Hamilton.

The Conventualists, by R. H. Benson.
In Wolf's Clothing, by G. Harvie.
Stolen Streets, by W. De Quincey.

A Maid of Honour, by Robert Aiken.
Paddy, the next Best Thing, by Gert Faga.
Christian Murderers, by Winifred Graham.

The Judgment of Ulburghorough, by R. E. Verelst.
Red Love, by G. Westworth Jones.
Flowers of Fire, by G. B. Bargin.

Mr. Beke of the Blacks, by John Ayscough.
Patricia Baring, by Winifred James.
The Responder, by Percy White.

The Ship of Venice, by Rachel Sweet.
Mancunians.
Some Ladies in Haste, by R. W. Chambers.

The London Plot, by Carleton Dawe.
The Web of Circumstance, by Isabel Verelst.
The Elusive Pimpernel, by Baroness Orczy.

The Luck of Norman Dale, by Barry Pain.
The Land of Silent Feet, by Arthur O. Fisher.

WATKINS, LIMITED,

APOTHECARIES' HALL,

WATKINS' BUILDING,
31, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

It reminded him of the story of David and Goliath.

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BETANNIA 3000	Feb. 20	MOULTA 10000	Mar. 6	Mar. 13
DELTA 3000	Mar. 6	CHINA 800	Mar. 20	Mar. 27
MACEDONIA 10500	Mar. 20	(through steamer)	Apr. 3	Apr. 10
DELHI 3000	Apr. 3	MAIWA 1100	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
DEVANHA 3000	Apr. 17	MONGOLIA 1000	May 1	May 8

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LONDON,

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steamers	Leave	Due at
Hongkong	LONDON	
NYANZA 7000	Feb. 10	Mar. 10
MALTA 7000	Feb. 24	Mar. 24
NORE 7000	Mar. 10	Apr. 10
PALAWAN 5000	Mar. 24	Apr. 24
SUMATRA 5000	Apr. 7	May 7
PALMA 5000	Apr. 21	May 21

These Steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Malacca or Marseilles.
Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers.
For further particulars, Apply to
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.

TO AUSTRALIA.

MAIL SCHEDULE.
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA.	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA.
ALDENHAM	8th Feb.	4th March.

THE above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, November 2, 1908. 1497

HONGKONG-MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captains	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	Saturday, Feb. 6, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodges	Manila	Feb. 13, at Noon.

A special inducement to intending visitors to the PHILIPPINE CARIVAN, we are offering a reduced rate of \$60 for passage to Manila and return by our S.S. Zafiro sailing SATURDAY, the 30th January.
Tickets issued at this reduced rate will be available for return by either the S.S. Zafiro leaving Manila on 7th February, or the S.S. Rubi leaving Manila on 13th February.
For Freight or Passage, apply
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPEDITION ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of February.	JAVA	First half of February.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Do.	AMOI	Do.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half February.	JAPAN	Second half February.
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Do.	JAVA	Do.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Do.	JAPAN	Do.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of March.	SHANGHAI	First half of March.

THE Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Indian and Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LJN.
Yokohama, London, New York.
HONGKONG, January 15, 1909.

Shipping.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

S.S. 'MACEDONIA',

10,500 tons,

CAPTAIN C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.
THIS THROUGH MAIL STEAMER FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Via BOMBAY,
WILL leave Hongkong on MARCH 20th, 1909, staying
at Bombay 24 hours only and is due to arrive at
MARSEILLES... April 17th.
LONDON... April 24th.

FARES TO LONDON:-
1st Saloon...£71.10 Single. £108.14 Return.
2nd ".....£48.8 " £72.12 "
For further Particulars apply to
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, November 25, 1908. 1590

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, etc.
HEAD OFFICE:- LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.
SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-
SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the World.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.
Head Office for the Far East:
16, DES VOUX ROAD, Hongkong.
Japan Office:
14, WATER STREET, Yokohama.
Hongkong, April 4, 1908.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Operating the New Twin Screw Steamship

MINNESOTA -

25,000 TONS

BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI, HONG KONG

And SEATTLE, U. S. A.

Sailing Dates Subject to Change.
'MINNESOTA' Captain Chas. A. Smith. THURSDAY, 6th May, at Noon, 1909.
Calling at Manila, P.I. Westbound and omitting Shanghai Eastbound.

Direct connections at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States and Canada, also with Atlantic Steamship Lines for all points in Great Britain and the Continent.
Direct connection at Hong Kong for Manila, Straits Settlements, Java, India, London and Paris.
LUXURIOUS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS—Saloon and Staterooms (all outside rooms), Main room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephone, etc.
Three-Piece Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.
For convenience of coastwise cable passengers return tickets are interchangeable with regular mail line between Japan, China and Hong Kong.
For full information regarding freight and passage apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship LIGHTNING, Captain A. H. Gervais, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 5th February, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, February 2, 1909. 159

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all ports in the United Kingdom and the Continent.

THE Steamship MONTGOMERYSHIRE, Captain W. H. Gervais, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 23rd February.
For Freight, etc., apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, January 27, 1909. 150

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR
TRIESTE, GENOA, NAPLES, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
Taking Cargo at through rates to the Bosphorus, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Black Sea, Levant, Venice and Adriatic Ports.

THE Company's Steamship SILVESTRA, Captain W. H. Gervais, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 19th February.
This steamer has special accommodation for passengers, Electric Light and a Doctor and Stewardess.
For information as to Freight and Passage, apply to
HAROLD, KERR & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 15, 1909. 151

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.
FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.
(Ship likely to sail at MANILA COLLECT.)
THE Steamship HEADLEY, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 12th February, 1909.
For Freight, apply to
ARNOLD, KERR & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 15, 1909. 152

THE Company's Steamship SILVESTRA, Captain W. H. Gervais, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 19th February.
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For information as to Freight and Passage, apply to
HAROLD, KERR & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 15, 1909. 153

HOW THE CHINESE PEOPLE LIVE.

A British Consul's Report.

Mr. H. A. Little, the British Consul at Ichang, has managed to write a report which has received in the Home papers far more attention than popular reports usually get. He gives in his report not merely the statistics of trade, but an idea of the life lived by the people of the country. The Consul writes on rents, income, salaries and wages, hours of labour, dwellings, furniture, dress, food and cost of living, fuel, and general conditions of life at the port. The following is some of the information imparted:-

The land is generally still held in small holdings of from half an acre to five or six acres, at a rent of about £2 6s. an acre, paid sometimes in kind, and the entire set of implements can be bought for about 30s. There are at Ichang no lawyers, or notaries, or veterinary surgeons. This is because doctors are about twenty in number, two or three of them earning from £7 to £11 per month, but the majority being content with much less—sometimes with but 13s. 6d. per month. The shop assistants get about 13s. per month with food, and the artisans earn from 51d. to 1s. a day, with food. The rents of dwelling-houses range from 1s. 6d. per month for a labourer's cottage, to £3 11s. per month for a merchant's house of some 25 or 30 rooms. Food is of the simplest description, fish and meat being little eaten; milk, butter, and bread not at all, and rice and vegetables forming the staple diet. The expenditure on food ranges from about 2s. to 3s. per month in the case of the working class, to about 25s. to 30s. in the case of the well-to-do. There are no roads, no carts or carriages, no municipal government, no public lighting of the streets, no police, no fire brigade, no shops as we know them, no libraries or reading rooms, no places of amusement—nothing, in fact, which we associate with the idea of a modern town. There is a lifeboat service maintained on account of the danger of the Yangtze river, which carries about 1,000 lives every year; and there are three or four steamships, consisting of from 20 to 60 performers, who visit houses, etc., and charge from £1 to £1 10s. per day. There are also about 19 inns, where the usual charge is about 1s. a day, including food, but no bedding is provided. Banking is commonly transacted through cash shops, which issue their own notes, and advance money on 12 to 15 per cent. interest per annum, and there are two pawnshops, which charge about 1d. per 1s. 6d. per month. Native houses are as a rule, very bare, and the general run of middle-class people do not spend more than a few hundred taels (say £50) on furnishing. A rich man may, however, spend as much as £1,000 to £1,200. A taste is growing for foreign articles of furniture, especially beds. The richest man at Ichang is contemplating the erection and furnishing of a mansion in foreign style. On marriage a woman of the upper class spends several thousands of taels on her wardrobe, but subsequently only a few tens every year. In Ichang there may be 15 or 20 persons of this position. The jewellery worn at one time may be worth £500 to £375. A single dress may cost from £25 to £37, the price for good every day, clothes being from £1 5s. to £2 10s. Strange to say, men are more extravagant in dress than women. Chinese ladies often spend a great deal of money on trousseaux and layettes; has any foreigner ever tried to do business this line? The price of a suit of summer clothes for a labouring man is 2s. 4d. to 3s., and he requires two suits a year. Wadded winter clothes cost 4s. 8d. to 6s. 2d., and will last two or three years. The lower classes mostly go barefooted; the ordinary shoes, which are generally sold with cotton cloth, cost about 1s. 6d. per pair. A curious custom is observed at Ichang in the seventh moon of suspending at night a burning rushlight on the top of a high pole at the front door of the houses. It seems that many centuries ago a neighbouring State threatened to burn the town, but the attacking army was frightened away by the inhabitants setting burning as many lights as possible in their houses, and thus giving the appearance of the presence of a large force. The custom commemorates this event. It is perhaps not generally known that the Dragon Boat Festival, now observed all over the empire, originated in connection with an occurrence in this district. Some 20 centuries ago a victim of the legend of the dragon, which occupied this region, was drowned by his master, and in despair drowned himself in the Tung-tung Lake. Being a native of the district, and much loved by the people, many boats went out to rescue him, but failing to reach the spot, the festival, which is a sort of boat race, is intended to recall this incident.

SOMETHING GOOD.
CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is good when you first take cold; good when your cold is seated and your lungs are sore; good when you cannot sleep for coughing. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

REMEMBERANCES OF INTERIOR.
BY J. A. L.
Reprinted from the CHINA MAIL in pamphlet form.
To be had at the CHINA MAIL OFFICE, 5, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE H.A.L. Steamship SAKURA, Captain BARLA, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m.
Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be loaded into the hold and/or extra heavy loads Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the 5th of Feb. will be subject to suit.
All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th of February, at 3 p.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, February 1, 1909. 147

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMER SALAZAR.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, Havre, etc., are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.
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SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
BETWEEN
CHINA & EUROPE, via DAIREN (DALNY).

MAIN RAILWAY LINE—Semi-Weekly Express Service from Dairen to Changchun (Kwantung), in connection with Siberian Express trains at Harbin, by train composed of excellently equipped Sleeping and Dining Cars, and for the Company by the Pullman Car Co.

BRANCH RAILWAY LINES:
RYOON LINE—For Ryoon (Port Arthur), 5 hours from Dairen.
YINXOU LINE—For Yinkou (Newchwang), 1 hour from Tashihiao Junction.
APPOLO LINE—For Apollo (Newchwang), 1 hour from Tashihiao Junction.
With the Korean Railway.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE—Regular Direct Weekly Service by the fast Passenger Steamer "ROSS MARU" (2,877 tons) sailing from Dairen every Monday and from Shanghai every Friday, in connection with the South Manchurian Express and Trans-Siberian Route (International Train de l'Est) via Yokohama and Japan.

RAILWAY HOTELS—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. 104).
At DAIREN (Dalny), POINT ARTHUR and CHANGCHUN (Kwantung), all managed by the Company and provided with every convenience for the comfort of passengers.

TICKET AGENTS in the FAR EAST & EUROPE—Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, and the INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR and EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

FUSHUN COAL—Fushun Steam Coal is supplied at Dairen, Yinkou, etc. Fresh stock always on hand.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.
Tel. Adm. 1. MANCHU. CODES: A.B.O. 6th Ed. A.I. and LORAIN.
Hongkong, January 1, 1909.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s Steamship Nanning having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 2nd inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, February 1, 1909. 148

FROM EUROPE.
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Hongkong, February 1, 1909. 147

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STEAMER SALAZAR.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, Havre, etc., are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m.
Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be loaded into the hold and/or extra heavy loads Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the 5th of Feb. will be subject to suit.
All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th of February, at 3 p.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, February 1, 1909. 147

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